The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST in or near the Borough of Pittsburgh, some time in November last, two Military Land Warrants, one in the name of Captain James Carnaghan, No. 417, for 300 acres; the other in the name of Conrad Cook, No. 12,892 for 100 acres. They cannot be of the smallest use to any person but the real original owners. The finder, or present possessor is requested to hand them to the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

January 26, 1797.

ALL persons having any demands against the late partnership of Smith and Shiras, Brewers, in Pittsburgh, are hereby required to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to said partnership or to the subscriber, are requested to pay the same to him, as the partnership was dissolved in June last, and the Brewery is now carried on by the subscriber, who will give a generous price for good clean merchantable Barley, Wheat and Rye, (all of the last crop) and pay cash for the same on delivery. The farmers in the neighbourhood of this place are requested to put in as much spring barley as they can with convenience to themselves, as they have now a certainty of a ready market for it, and will yield them as great a profit as any other grain, and the earliest returns—the sooner they bring it in after harvest the better.

PETER SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, 23d, January, 1797.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT in Cincinnati, now occupied by John S. Wells, Esq. and the subscriber. It is an excellent stand for business being situated in Front street, betwixt Major Zeigler's and Messrs. Smith and Findley's.

Eight Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land in Campbell county, state of Kentucky; it is in two tracts, about eight miles from the mouth of Licking river, which empties into the Ohio, immediately opposite the town of Cincinnati, where at all times there is the best and readiest sale for produce of any place in the western country; one tract (396 acres) borders on Licking, and is a part of what is called Leitch's Big Bend. most of which may be converted into meadow—the other part (454 acres) lays about one mile from Licking, a part of which may be made meadow, the timber is excellent; there are a number of small springs on it which I am informed last the whole year; the soil is rich and capable of raising any kind of grain.

Two Hundred and two and an half acres, within one mile of George town, in Scott county, Kentucky; this land lays on North Elkhorn, the great road from Bourbon to George town passes through it. This tract cannot be excelled by any land in the state, either as to its natural beauties or richness of soil; there are fifty four acres cleared and under good fence; any proportion of meadow may be made that the purchaser may think proper; there are several useful small buildings and a never failing spring at about fifty yards distance. Mr. James Wilson, who lives on this place will shew it.

One hundred and sixteen acres on North Elkhorn, in Franklin county, about nine miles from George town, and within one mile of the road leading from thence to Frankfort; it is of the first quality, and will admit of a considerable quantity of meadow; there are about thirty acres, a large peach orchard, several good cabbins, and a spring within a few steps of the door. It is at present occupied by Captain Thomas Gist.

Indisputable titles will be given for the whole. Application may be made to the subscriber who will remain at Cincinnati until the 12th of next month, after which he will be in Lexington.

J. CLARKE.

November 12, 1796.

Came to the Premises of the subscriber, on the bank of the Ohio River, two miles from Pittsburgh, some time last fall, a yearling Heifer of a brown colour, marked with an underbit off each ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges and take her away.

JOHN MEASON.

Jan. 26, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between the subscribers being dissolved this day, by mutual consent; this is to request all those who are indebted to said partnership to come forward and pay off their respective balances to A. Tannehill, Esq. (in whose hands the Books are lodged) on or before the first day of March next, or suits will be immediately brought against all who fail, without respect to persons.

BENJ. FOWLER,
AND. HERD,

Pittsburgh, Jan. 25, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of March next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

NICHOLAS BAUSMAN.

January 14, 1797.

N. B. He has a Tract of Land to Let, laying on the water of Turtle Creek, one mile from Thompson's Tavern, occupied by John Reed. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JAMES LANG

CONTINUES the Auctioneering and Commission business, and the sale of his Land in Monongahela County—from prospects he intends laying off a town & out lots there next season. He buys hemp as usual.

Came to the Plantation of the subscriber, living on Braddock's Field a light Bay Horse, about 14 hands high, between 7 and 8 years old, one hind foot white, a black main and tail, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, property and take him away.

GEO. WALLACE.

Jan. 20, 1797.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment by the 15th of February next. those who neglect this notice, may expect to be dealt with in the most summary way.

PETER ROHLETTER.

Perry's Town, Jan. 26, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of JOSEPH PATTERSON & Co. by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment before the 15th day of February next, otherwise their accounts, &c. will be put into the proper officers hands for recovery.

They have received a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE suitable to the season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1797.

Whereas a certain William Watson of Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, did on the 12th day of March last, sell a certain Tract of Land to the subscriber, lying north west of the Allegheny river, and said Watson now refuseth to make conveyance according to bargain, notwithstanding the contract has been fulfilled on my part. This is to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said, as I have too much reason to believe said Watson will use every possible means to deceive.

BEN. LEASURE.

Dec. 14, 1796.

N. B. Said land is on the waters of Limestone, adjoining William Todd, Davis Todd, and Charles M'Coy.

Came to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Pitt-township, about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, a black & white Bull, a piece cropt off the right ear—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

MATHIAS ZAHNISER.

Allegheny County, Jan. 14, 1797.

DOCTOR BEDFORD requests those who are indebted to him on the score of his profession, or otherwise, to make speedy payment. He makes this call on his friends with reluctance. But in consequence of certain new engagements that will require the command of considerable sums, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting in suit all monies, without distinction, that are now due to him and shall remain unpaid by the 15th of March next. Further indulgence cannot be given

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1797

LAND FOR SALE.

BY way of public vendue, on the second day of March next, that valuable tract whereon Mrs. Margaret Hutton, lately lived, situate in Washington township, Fayette county, State of Pennsylvania, containing three hundred and twenty four acres and allowance &c—The above tract is of the first quality, a beautiful situation and near the Redstone Mills and Monongahela river, well improved, having a number of houses besides the mansion, a large orchard, 20 acres of meadow made, seventeen cleared, and under good fence. One year's credit, without interest, will be given the purchaser & immediate possession—The personal estate of the deceased consisting of horses, black cattle, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. will be exposed to sale on the 2d day of February next, by

EDW. COOK.
RICHARD NOBLE, } Extrs.
WILLIAM GOE,

January 4, 1797.

N. B. All persons who have demands against said estate are desired to render their accounts, and all who are indebted, are desired to make speedy payment.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of PATRICK MURPHY, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested to the subscribers for settlement, and those who stand indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment

MARY MURPHY, }
EBENEZER DENNY, } Adminstrs.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1796.

UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 15, 1796

SIR,

I have the honor to present herewith a report and estimates of the appropriations which appear to be necessary for the service of the year 1797.—Also a statement of the receipts and expenditures at the Treasury of the United States for one year preceding the 1st day of October. I have the honor to be, with perfect respect,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Secretary of the Treasury.

The honorable the Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully Reports to the House of Representatives—

THAT for the service of the year 1797, and for making good deficiencies in former grants, the following appropriations as detailed in the estimates herewith transmitted, marked (A) appears to be necessary.

For the civil list, or the support of government, including the incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments & offices, the sum of -	479,740 14
For the payments of annuities and grants, -	2,713 33
For the support of the Mint establishment, -	14,400
For the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, -	67,900
For the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys & public piers, -	25,599
For satisfying certain miscellaneous claims and expenses, - -	11,600
For the support of the army, including the expenses in clothing, hospital, ordinance, quarter master and Indian Departments, the defensive protection of the frontiers, repairs of fortifications and contingencies,	1 193,325 10
The Naval Department,	222,215
The payment of the military pensions,	93 350
Total estimate for the War Department, -	1,608,290
Dollars,	2,150,854

The funds out of which appropriations may be made for the purpose before mentioned, are

I. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, which will accrue in the year 1797, which sum is annually reserved for the support of government, by the act, intitled, "an act making provision for the debt of the United States."

II. The sum of five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty dollars and seventy seven cents which has been carried to the account of the SURPLUS FUND, in the book of the Treasury, pursuant to the act intitled, "an act making further provision for the support of public credit, & the redemption of the public debt," on account of appropriations made prior to and during the year 1793.

And III. The surplus of revenue and income which may accrue to the end of the year 1796, after satisfying the objects for which appropriations have been heretofore made.

The Secretary also transmits a statement marked (B) of the receipts and expenditures at the Treasury of the United States, for one year, ending on the 30th day of September, 1796, being the latest period to which an account can now be prepared.

All which is most respectfully submitted by

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Dec. 14th, 1796

From a statement of the revenue arising from the Postage of Letters, &c. in the year 1795, it appears that the gross amount was 163 794 dollars and 54 cent.—The expenses for transporting the mail, 76 563 96—Compensation to the Post Master General, and the assistant P. M. G. the Deputy Post Masters, and including incidental expenses, 44 018 57—Ship letters, 4 174 10—Expenses 28 98—Total expenses, 125 038 64—Net amount of Postage, 38,755 dollars & 91 cent.

From a statement shewing the amount of duties on imports and tonnage, from the 1st January, 1795, to 1st January 1796.

The gross amount of duties on merchandize,	Dollars. 11,163 370.24
On tonnage	86 889.58
Fine, penalties and forfeitures	3,473 22
	*11,253 733. 3
The amount of the duties during that period,	7,950 409.70

Foreign Intelligence,

PARIS, November 3.

The General in Chief of the army of the North, and provisionally of that of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Executive Directory.

General Head quarters at Mulheim, Brumaire 2d, Oct. 23.

Citizen Directors,

THE army of the Sambre and Meuse having been furiously attacked in its centre, having proformed prodigies of valour in their defence. The great quantity of rain occasioned a most incredible rise and overflowing of the rivers, the rapidity of the water destroyed the bridges we had on the Moselle; these forced down by the swiftness of the current, drove against and tore off those established between the left bank of the Rhine and the Island of Neuwied and this, and as the garrison of the head of the bridge had for some days past been deprived of all communication with the left bank —the enemy who had made a false movement in the Hudsruck, expected they had forced me to make one likewise, and being ignorant that a part of the right wing had taken their measures to support the troops under the orders of General Ligneville, and those which are posted at the bridge of Neuwied; they improved the opportunity which the destruction of the bridges afforded them to endeavour to take possession of the head of the bridge and of the Island, & also to turn the division of Gen. Grenier, which they thought was unsupported.

This in consequence, succeeded in landing troops at six different places from Andernach as far as Bacharach in hopes of drawing thither a part of Grenier's division, and by that means weaken the head of the bridge and the Island, but General Kleber, by his wise dispositions as well as in consequence of the general dispositions of the main army, did not only defeat their project, but had the pleasure of seeing the troops who sustained these several attacks covered with good conduct.

The general of division, Greneir, the general of brigade, Oliver, threw themselves in the entrenchments of the island and of the head of the brigade, where, by their presence of mind and intrepidity, they inspired courage, boldness and confidence to the troops who had to encounter the columns of the enemies, which presented themselves before them, and who had in their rear a large river in case of a retreat. The landing of the troops to several points was scarcely effected, when the enemy appeared in great force before the head of the bridge, and advancing with hedious and frightful shrieks, resembling the Indian whoop, made a most tremendous fire—the bomba howitzers, cannon balls and bullets fell in the entrenchments as thick as hail falls in a storm. Our troops calm & fearless of the danger which threatened them, answered this attack by darting on the enemy thunderbolts from the head of the bridge, and almost instantly the numerous columns of the enemy were forced to retreat precipitately, leaving the plain covered with dead and wounded.

General Championette charged with order of the troops which were landed at Neudorff, and to watch the works of the bridge of Moselle, Weis and Petersburgh, as well as those of Maternich, and others, has executed his movement with as much activity as boldness. The precision of Generl Kieber has procured the following result: All those who landed on the part of the enemy have either been killed, drowned or made prisoners. Six hundred prisoners armed, and four hundred wounded have remained in our power on the left bank. The soldiers drowned are estimated, by spectators at three or four hundred, and the loss of the enemy on the right bank must be enormous, as in the plain facing the head of the bridge the artillery has made a most tremendous fire.

It would be a difficult task to bestow eulogiums on any particular individuals; for all troops have feared neither the number nor the critical position they were in: every where, on land as on the water, our troops have fought with intrepidity.

General Kleber bestows the greatest eloguims on citizens Souhait, a captain of the enginiers, who in the darkness of the night has constantly and until the engagement was over, lead the troops in the several entrenchments amidst the several discharges from the enemy. General Championet equally praises the conduct of citizens Denison, an adjutant to the general adjutants, who with still bleeding wounds which he had just received in the Hundsruck, has distinguished himself every where by an astonishing courage and intrepidity. The general of division Grenier, praises in a particular manner the coolness of intrepidity, of citizen Morin, adjutant Maj. of the 16th demi brigade. I Believe citizen Directors, I may with propriety request for these three brave captains the commission of chief of Battalion.

Health and Respect,

BOURNONVILLE.

Extract of a letter addressed to the Executive Directory, by the General in Chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, dated 6th Brumaire, (October 27th.)

"CITIZEN DIRECTORS,

"The army took a position on the 1st of this month, the left to the Rhine, the right to Kaudem, the centre to Schillengen, I remained there on the 2d, and my plan was, if the enemy had followed me with his whole army to maintain myself there. His effort was particularly directed towards Kamden and Aiel, and his plan was by coming out near Schillengen, to arrive before me at Amendingen and cut off my route to Huningnen. He made a warm attack the same day upon the post of Rhinselner, but there was time to cut the bridge; no other consequence ensued.

"The troops of General Ferino, charged to defend Kamben and Hiel, performed prodigies of valour and maintianed, from daybreak till night, the reiterated attacks of the enemy, without his being able to make the smallest progress. I sustained him by part of another division, against which the attack was less warm.

"Gen. Joubert sustained the attack from Schillengen to the Rhine.

"In spite of the fatigue which the troops had sustained from the dreadful severity of the weather hey repelled every attack with the greatest intrepidity, without being alarmed at the number of their enemies; & if the situation of the army had permitted me to remain on the right bank of the Rhine we might have flattered ourselves with having gained a fine defensive battle.

"On the 3d (Oct. 25th) the army took post at Attingen; the next day it passed the Rhine at Huninguen; and although the enemy's army was encamped only at the distace of a league, it dared not molest our passage, which was effected in the greatest order, and was covered by generals Abbauci and La Boissier.

"MOREAU."

LONDON, November 14.

NOTE,

Delivered to the minister for the department of foreign affairs, by lord Malmesbury, envoy of the British cabinet.

"The undersigned has not failed to transmit to his court the answer of the executive directory to the propositions which he was charged to make, and which were intended to serve as overturns to a negociation of peace.

"With respect to the injurious and offensive insinuations contained in that answer, and which are only fit to throw new obstacles in the way of that reconciliation which the French government professes to desire, the king has thought it far beneath his dignity to allow any reply whatever to be returned on his part. The progress and result of the negociation will no doubt evince the principles on which it shall have been conducted on either side, and it is neither by reproaches, as disgusting as they are without foundation, nor by reciprocal insults, that a sincere intention is shewn to further the work of peace.

"The undersigned proceeds therefore to the first object of discussion set forth in the answer of the executive directory, viz. that of a separate negociation, to which it has, without the least foundation, supposed that the undersigned was authorised to accede. His credentials and powers drawn up in the usual form, fully authorise him to negociate and conclude a peace, but they prescribe neither the form and nature, nor the terms of the future treaty. On these points he must, pursuant to the custom long established and acknowledged, conform himself to the instructions received from his court, and he has consequently not failed to inform the minister for the department of the foreign affairs, in their very first conference, that the king, his master, had expressly enjoined him not to listen to any proposal tending to separate the interests of his majesty from those of his allies.

"A negociation which embraces the interests and pretensions of all the powers who make a common cause with the king in this present war, is therefore the the only one which can take place. In the course of such a negociation, the intervention, or at least the participation of these powers, will no doubt become absolutely necessary, and his majesty hopes to find at all times the same disposition to treat on a just and equitable basis, of which his majesty the emperor and king gave the French government so striking a proof at the very moment of the opening of this campaign.

"But to wait for a formal and definitive authority on the part of the king's allies, before Great Britain and France should begin to discuss, even provisionally, the principles of the negociation, would cause, it appears a very useless delay. A course widely different has been pursued by the two powers on all former occasions of the same nature; and his majesty is of opinion, that the best pledge which at this moment they can give to all Europe of their mutual desire to put a period as soon as possible to the calamities of war, would be to settle without delay a basis of combined negociation, and to invite their allies to participate in it, in the best manner calculated to accelerate a general peace.

"It was with this view, that the undersigned had it in command to propose, at the very commencement of this negociation, a principle, which his majesty's generosity and good faith could alone dictate to him, viz.—to indemnify France, by proportionate restitutions for such arrangements as she will consent to in order to satisfy the just claims of the allies of the king, and to preserve the political balance of Europe. The Executive Directory has not explained itself in a precise manner either on the approbation of this principle, nor in the alterations and modifications which it may desire; nor has it proposed any other principle tending to the same end The undersigned, is therefore, ordered to resume this subject, and to demand on this head an open declaration, in order to shorten the delay, which must otherwise result from the difficulties raised by the Directory with respect to the form of his powers. He is authorised to add to this demand the express declaration, that whilst his majesty shall acquaint his august allies with all his successive steps relative to the object of this present negociation, and fulfil towards those sovereigns in the most efficacious manner every duty of a good and faithful ally, he will at the same time neglect nothing on his part, both to dispose them to concur in this negociation, by all such means as are most fitted to accelerate its progress & ensure its success, and to preserve them in dispositions favourable to his wish for the return of a general peace, on just, permanent, and honourable conditions.

(Signed) "MALMESBURY."

Paris, Nov. 12, 1795.

To the above note the French minister for foreign affairs, Delacroix, returned the following answer.

Answer of the minister for the department of foreign affairs to the note of Lord Malmesbury.

"The undersigned is charged by the Executive Directory to call on you to point out as speedily as possible, and nominatively the subjects of reciprocal compensations which you have to propose.

"He is also charged to ask of you what are the dispositions to treat on a just and equitable basis of which his majesty the Emperor and King furnished so conspicuous a proof at the commencement of the present campaign? The Executive Directory is ignorant of them. It was the Emperor and King by whom the armistice was broken.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX."

Paris, 22d Brumaire.

American Intelligence.

ALBANY, January 9.

By a letter latter lately received from Mr. Talbot, agent for the United States, for the purpose of effecting the releasement of American seamen in the West Indies, to his friend in this state, we learn, that he had visited Barbadoes and Martinico, and had a conference with four British admirals, viz. Hyde Parker, Henry Harvy, H. Carberry Christian, and Charles Morcie Pole, Esqrs and correspondence with the two former; the result of which terminated more favorably than was at first expected. Admiral Harvey, commanding all the ships of war stationed among the windward islands, had given the most positive assurances, that he would cause an enquiry to be made, on board all the ships of war, as they returned into port, and that all Americans found on board should be discharged, and that he would give positive orders against all farther impressments of American seamen, and to pay due respect to the protections with which they may be furnished. Mr. Talbot farther informs, that those orders were putting in execution, and that more than sixty had been discharged. He likewise mentions the great mortality of the British forces both by sea and land, in divers parts of the West-Indies; and that orders had arrived to stop all Spanish property; but not to proceed to condemnation untill farther orders. He expresses entire confidence in the future conduct of the British government towards America, and that no farther injuries will be committed on our trade or inhabitants.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13.

By the ship Alexander Hamilton, from Liverpool, we have received papers to the 16th Nov. from which we give the most material articles of intelligence.

It appears that a fleet of 15 sail of the line, badly manned and equipped, was at Brest, ready to sail—destination unknown—and it is said 80,000 men are collected—whether for Ireland or Portugal is uncertain.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the Arethusa, sailed for the West-Indies, Nov. 15.

It was reported in London that Sir Gilbert Elliot, is a prisoner in Corsica.

RED POLE, a principal [illegible] of the Shawanese nation of Indians, [illegible] on Saturday last—and the [illegible] buried with the honors of war. [illegible] his return home from visiting the President of the United States.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

MR. SCULL,

JOHN Kirkpatrick, Bartel Laffer and Jacob Smith, Commissioners of Westmoreland County, who sold, unfeated lands in that county for taxes in August last, have, in your paper, given notice to all persons whose lands were so sold, that they apply for their respective residue of the money that may remain in the hands of the Commissioners, after discharging the taxes and costs due thereon."

Few county officers have occasioned more loss to their county or to other individuals than some county officers in Westmoreland. Few offices are worse filled and discharged than that of county Commissioner. And few county transactions are more mischievously conducted, than Commissioners sales of land.

The laws for selling lands for taxes have been so multifarious or complex, & the process so tedious; that Commissioners have been either so ignorant, as not to understand; or so careless as not to pursue the steps prescribed. And I fear the last law is but a wretched correction of past errors. The consequences are many and evil. Courts hold the sales void if irregular. Owners of land, presuming that the sales will be irregular, are indifferent to due payment of taxes. Prudent men are afraid to purchase at Commissioners sales; and, if any such do purchase, it is for almost nothing. A gang of speculators flock to Commissioners sales, & enter into combinations for the purchase of the whole lands; presuming, that the owners will either be liberal enough, to refund the money paid, together with a handsome gratification; or weak enough, to repurchase, at an adequate price; for that they can sell the lands to simple men, who will take on themselves the risk of the title, and contend with the former owner; or that, from all those causes, though, in some instances they may lose, they will, on the whole, make *a good speculation*. Though the taxes should not amount to a dollar, and the land be worth a thousand pounds, these seldom bid for a part of the land, but hold back, till the Commissioners set up the whole.

To cure those evils, the process of Commissioners sale ought to be summary, simple and effectual.

There is no harm in making it summary and simple. Owners know, in what counties they have land, ought to know, that those counties need taxes, and ought to provide agents for the payment of these taxes and protection of their property.

Benefit will arise from making the process effectual. The taxes will be paid in time to supply the wants of the county, & prudent men will not be obliged to pay for themselves and for delinquents. If sales should be made, simple men will not be imposed on, nor property sacrificed for nothing; for, if the titles be good, prudent honest men will buy for a full price.

But there is another evil tending the sales which tempt men who do not know or do not consider, the necessities of the county, to believe, that sales are made, merely to supply those necessities, but to put money into the hands of the Commissioners. The taxes being small, in comparison to the value of the land, and the whole land being generally sold; after sale, and the price paid, the commissioners pay the expenses, pay into the county treasury the taxes, & very gravely put the residue in their own pockets, until the owners come to claim it. The owners, holding the sale void, will not claim it, least their doing so might confirm the sale—or they think it trifling, that they say indignantly, "if we are to lose our land, we will lose that too."

Thus the surplus money is seldom claimed. Commissioners know this very well. It is not a new thing in this country.

In this case, for instance, of the sale of Westmoreland, I understand, that the whole arrears of taxes for which those lands were sold, amounted to about three hundred pounds—& the sale produced a sum, which after paying those taxes and costs left a surplus in the hands of the commissioners of about a thousand pounds. This is that John Kirkpatrick, Bartel Laffer and Jacob Smith, "Commissioners acting for the county aforesaid at the time of the sale," prudently divided equally among John Kirkpatrick, Barte Laffer and Jacob Smith, each took his share, and has his use of it, (what probable will never happen) the owners "apply for their respective residue, on their producing a proper claim" shall be immediately paid.

Prudent men *ought*, and *must* me knew, that the like had happened *must*, have foreseen this case; and men, if they knew not how safely to of this money, would have applied legislature in what manner to use the it.

Having no interest, in this matter used your paper, Mr. Scull, to suggestions—in hope, that, if they

The rivers Ohio, Allegheny, and Monongahela were frozen over from the 28th of November until Monday last, when the ice gave way, and the navigation is now entirely free from obstruction.

fall into the hands of any person interested or enabled to correct any of these things, they may attempt it. And I wish counties would consider that the office of Commissioner is very important, and take more care than they do, to fill it with men of integrity, understanding and knowledge.

House of Representatives of the United States.
Thursday, Jan. 19, 1797.

The following communication was received from the President of the United States; together with very voluminous documents therein referred to, which after some debate on the propriety of the measure, were ordered to be printed without being read.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

At the opening of the present session of Congress, I mentioned that some circumstances of an unwelcome nature had lately occurred in relation to France, that our trade had suffered and was suffering extensive injuries in the West Indies from the cruisers and agents of the French Republic; and that communications had been received from its minister here which indicated danger of a further disturbance by its authority, and that were in other respects far from agreeable; but that I reserved for a special message a more particular communication on this interesting subject—This communication I now make.

The complaints of the French minister embraced most of the transactions of our government in relation to France, from an early period of the present war; which therefore it was necessary carefully to review. A collection has been formed of letters and papers relating to those transactions, which I now lay before you, with a letter to Mr. Pinckney, our minister at Paris, containing an examination of the notes of the French minister, and such information as I thought might be useful to Mr. Pinckney in any further representations he might find necessary to be made to the French government. The immediate object of his mission was to make to that government such explanations of the principles and conduct of our own, as by manifesting our good faith might remove all jealousy and discontent, and maintain that harmony and good understanding with the French Republic which has been my constant solicitation to preserve. A government which required only a knowledge of the truth to justify its measures, could not but be anxious to have this fully and frankly displayed.

Go. WASHINGTON.

United States, Jan. 19, 1797.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the subject of future revenue, Mr. Dent in the chair, when a long, but somewhat irregular debate took place, in the course of which two or three different amendments were proposed and negatived. At length the question on the resolution for laying a tax on land was put and carried by a considerable majority, there being 56 in favour of it, and 54 in favour of that for laying a tax on slaves. The committee rose, reported the resolution, and obtained leave to sit again. The house resumed, and a motion was made to take up the resolutions, but it was negatived 47 to 37.

Agreeable to the plan laid before Congress of a direct tax of one million four hundred and eighty four thousand dollars, to be laid upon the United States, the apportionment of the several states is as follows.

	Dollars.
To the state of Vermont,	28,000
New Hampshire	56,000
Massachusetts,	196,000
Rhode Island,	28,000
Connecticut,	98,000
New York,	140,000
New Jersey,	70,000
Pennsylvania,	182,000
Delaware,	14,000
Maryland,	112,000
Virginia,	266,000
Kentucky,	28,000
North-Carolina,	140,000
South Carolina,	84,000
Georgia,	28,000
Amount to	1,484,000
From which there being deducted for abatements, erroneous assessments and charges of collection, fifteen per cent or	222,000
There will remain the estimated neat proceeds of the proposed tax being	1,262,000

ANECDOTE *of the celebrated Author of "The* CHARACTERISTICS."

WE some times read histories that are ever new, and anecdotes that cannot be told too often. Such is the following story, related (though not for the first time) by sir John Dalrymple, in the second volume of his 'Memoirs of Great Britain.' In 1695, a bill was brought into parliament for amending the laws concerning treason. Among other articles introduced by the bill in favour of the prisoner, he was to be allowed the aid of council. Lord Shaftesbury, the first person who, since the days Plato and Cicero, combined in his writings philosophy & eloquence, had prepared a speech in favour of the article. But, struck with the light and attention and usual powers of his mind, hesitated and stopt in the midst of his speech; when, by a happiness of genious which always accompanies the tender heart, a start of nature burst from his confusion, more powerful than all the figures of art. 'If I,' said he, 'who only rise to give an opinion in a matter in which I have no interest, and can be under no fear, am so ambashed with the fear of this public audience, as not to be able to say what I came prepared to say—what must be the condition of that person in defending himself without the aid of council, who is a prisoner, suspected, under accusation of the highest crime that the law knows, unprepared against arguments and evidence that may be brought against him, and struggling for his life, fortune and fame!'

*** The Members of the Mechanical Society, of Pittsburgh, are requested to attend their monthly meeting on Monday evening at six o'clock, at the usual place.

By Order
JAMES B. CLOW, Sec.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1st 1797.

The utility of the following concise calendar, will be a sufficient apology for requesting its insertion in your useful paper.

An Annual Correspondent.

	SUNDAY—	MONDAY—	TUESDAY—	WEDNESDAY—	THURSDAY—	FRIDAY—	SATURDAY—
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Feb.	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
March	26	27	28	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
April	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
May,	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
June,	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
July,	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
August,	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Sept.	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
October,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Nov.	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Dec.	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—

Allegheny County
List of causes set down at December Term, 1797, to be tried at March 1797.

Joseph Simons	vs	James Gibson and others
Abrm. Kuykendall	vs	James Morrison
William Dunning	vs	Alx. M'Clure
John Stephenson	vs	John M'Kee
Same	vs	Same
Surve. partners of John Glasford	vs	Josiah Tannehill
Jacob Haymaker	vs	Joseph M'Dowel
Peter January	vs	Thomas Martin
A Hunt & Co.	vs	William Earl
Joseph Engleman	vs	Christian Shank
Same	vs	Joseph Fulton
Same	vs	Benjamin Bennet
John Barker	vs	Daniel M'Munn
John Reed	vs	Samuel Plummer
Robert Henderson	vs	Robert M'Kee
William Thompson	vs	Wm. Willoughby
William Miskelly	vs	Wm. Loughead
Jacob Haymaker	vs	Adam Johnston
John Wolf	vs	Alx. Snodgrass
Frederick Haymaker and Wife	vs	John Beal
James Hemphill	vs	Henry Stewart
Robert Tate	vs	Hans Morrison
Mary M'Clean	vs	John Clifford
Thomas Woods	vs	Henry Westby
Joe a Negro man	vs	James M'Kee
John Sterret	vs	George Stevenson
James Brady	vs	Joseph Johnston
Thomas Potts	vs	John M'Cay
Robert Colhoon	vs	Joseph Ludlow
John Wilkins, Jun.	vs	Thomas Sedgwick
Henry Noble	vs	James Robinson
William Philips	vs	Conrod Katz & al.
Albert Torrence	vs	John Metzgar
Martha Pride	vs	Mark Deary
Henry Ulery	vs	James M'Kee
William Heath	vs	Uriah Springer
John Gibson	vs	Luke Hill
Andrew Herd	vs	Ephraim Young
David Watson	vs	Hans Morrison
Robert Giffen and al.	vs	Samuel M'Cord
James Gilfoy	vs	William Irwin
Same	vs	Same
Robert Colhoon, assee	vs	Jos. Ludlow & al.
John Walls	vs	William Irwin
Nicholas Bousman	vs	Aaron Whitacre and others
David Hunnel	vs	Jonathan Harlon
John Loutzenheizer	vs	Robert George
George Robinson	vs	John Gibson & others
Same	vs	Same
John Spears	vs	George Shiras
Marck Deery	vs	Robert M'Gee
Willian. Amberson	vs	Francis Hamilton
William Gray	vs	Jane Butler
Samuel Stoops	vs	Hans Morrison
Robert Campbell	vs	Andw. Robertson
William Gray	vs	John Gibson and others
John Sherrer	vs	Oliver Ormsby
Same	vs	Same
John Robinson	vs	George Robinson
Andw. Caldwell	vs	Thomas Philips.

YOUNG MESSENGER.

GOT by the celebrated English Messenger got by Membrino, who covered in '84 at Thirty five Guineas a Mare; who was got by Sampson; who was the sire of Bay Malton, whose dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the sister of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be reported to during the months of April and May next *only* during the ensuing season, by any number of Mares not exceeding 21, at Four Dollars or Three and Two Bushels of Oats for a Single Leap, and Six Dollars and One Half for the Season, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

N. B. No Mare will be received with the hind feet shod. The Horse and Pedigree to be found at the stable of WILLIAM DUNNING, Pittsburgh.

February 2, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber the beginning of May last, on the state road, about three miles from Connel's Ville, in the county of Fayette, a bay Mare rising four years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a small star in her forehead, and is a natural pacer. Whoever can prove her to be their property, may have her again by applying to me near Connel's Ville, and paying charges of keeping, advertising, &c.

JAMES M'CULLOUGH.
December 27, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment in two weeks from this date, as all remaining due at that time will be put in proper hands for recovery.

GEORGE ROBINSON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1797.

Whereas my wife Mary has eloped from my bed and board without any lawful cause, this is therefore to forwarn all persons not to credit her on my account, or harbour her at their peril, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

PATRICK HANNAH.
January 2, 1797.

The subscriber most respectfully informs the public in general and the inhabitants of Pittsburgh in particular, that he has set up the TAYLOR BUSINESS in all its branches, in the house formerly occupied by Moses Thompson in Wood street, opposite to John Wilkins's, esq. where those who please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work well done in a neat and fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

JOHN CALDWELL.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1797.

BON MOT.

A few days ago a sailor, passing down Second street nearly opposite the city tavern, where a number of gentlemen were standing, met an oysterman crying "very good oysters." Well cried Jack if they be so very good let us have half a dozen of them. The oysterman stopped his barrow and opened the oysters which proved so agreeable to Jack's palate notwithstanding the coldness of the day that he ordered the oysterman to open him a nother half dozen. On swallowing these he stepped off in great haste. The oysterman ran after him, hallowing to him to return and pay for the oysters, Jack turned short on his heel, with an air of importance, and exclaimed *damn your eyes have you not heard that I have stopped payment.*

The FEMALE PATRIOT; *an Anecdote*

HENRY IV, of France, was once in such distress for money to pay his troops, that they were on the point of revolting. The king anxiously enquired of his courtiers, by what means he could raise the money. One of them answered, that he knew a rich widow, who was a zealous loyalist. The monarch agreed, that the courtier should visit this lady, accompanied by himself incog. In the evening they set out for Meulan, where madame de Clerc the lady, resided. They were very hospitably received, and after some congratulations on the success of the king's arms the courtier, exclaimed, 'Alas! madam to what purpose are all our victories? The majesty has no money to pay the troops they threaten to revolt.'—'Is it possible' cried madame le Clerc; 'but let not this afflict our noble king: he fights in a cause too glorious to be abandoned.' She quitted the room, and instantly returning with many bags full of gold, laid them at their feet. 'Go,' said she, 'relieve the king from his anxiety, and tell him that my fortune and even my life, are at his disposal,'—Henry could no longer refrain. 'Generous woman!' said he, 'behold Henry before you a witness himself of your exalted sentiments.' He assured, that this seasonable favour will never be obliterated from his heart—Madame le Clerc threw herself at the monarch's feet unable to utter a word: the courtier wept, & the king himself could not refrain from the sweet emotion. But the time was too precious to permit them to indulge the effusions of sensibility. Henry returned to his army and informing them, that they should receive their pay in the morning, was received with the loudest acclamations.—From this moment success attended the king's arms—and, at length being firmly seated on the throne, he sent for madame le Clerc to court. 'You see,' said he, presenting her to the nobility, 'a true friend of mine. To this lady I owe my late victories. Her seasonable assistance prevented my troops from revolting. She shall be repaid with more than lawful interest, and shall have letters patent of nobility.'—'Ah Sire,' interrupted madame le Clerc, 'do you count for nothing the infinitive pleasure I have ever since felt in having contributed to the happiness of my sovereign? That is the only interest that belongs to me—the only reward I can aspire to.'—The lady persisted to refuse the offered interest—but accepted the letters patent, which were a just a reward of her loyalty and patriotism.

By Yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

The vessel dispatched last summer with the money consigned by our Government to the Dey of Algiers, as the price of Peace, has captured by a corsair of the Dey of Tunis. The Dey of Algiers has sent to demand restitution of the money and the head of the Corsair, who committed the hostility!

Never since we have assumed the office of recording passing events to the public have we entered on the task with more painful sensations, than on the melancholy occasion we have now to mention. About five o'clock this morning the house of Mr. Andrew Brown, Printer of the Philadelphia Gazette, in this city, was discovered to be on fire. How it originated or progressed we have not correct information, but the melancholy and almost unparalelled catastrophe is, we fear, too certain. Mrs. Brown, two daughters, one son, and a negro boy have perished in the flames. Two apprentices have suffered severely, and Mr. Brown is so dreadfully burnt, that but faint hopes of his recovery are entertained. This as far as we can learn, is a correct statement of this shocking accident—happy shall we esteem the task of contradicting any of the melancholy facts here detailed, so as to diminish the horror which is attached to them. The dwelling house is greatly injured—but the printing-office, which lies backward, we understand, has escaped any material damage.

Beaufort, in South Carolina, and the town of Tarborough, North Carolina, are said to have shared the same fate with Savannah, and we are assured, that late attempts have been made to reduce the remainder part of Charleston to ashes.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Pittsburgh, January 1, 1797.

A

SAMUEL *Anderson, St. Clair township, 2. George Aitken. Pittsburgh. James Allen, Miller's run. James Alcorn, Forks of Yough. Messrs. Adgate, Pittsburgh.*

B.

Bartholamy, near Pittsburgh. Archibald Boyd, John Brown, Pittsburgh. William Bennet, Perry's town. Thomas Bines, Buffaloe. John Bowman, St. Clair township. James Brown, Pittsburgh. James Bruff, near Pittsburgh. Samuel Boyd, Turtle creek. Matthew Borland, near Canonsburgh. John Budollet John Brooks, French creek. William Bunyic, Ligonier Valley, 2. Francis Bryan, Yough, 2.

C.

William Campbell, Cussawago. Robert Caldwell, Pittsburgh. General Cleveland, New-Connecticut. John Cunningham, Miller's run. Thomas Clare, Fayette. Rich, Clement, Presqu'isle. David Compton, Pittsburgh. Matthew Corless, Michael Castner, jun. Pittsburgh. Hugh Cunningham, Pittsburgh. George Crafford, Judah Colt, Presqu'isle. Laughlan Campbell, Yough, 2.

D.

Dethore, Jacob's creek. John Dobbins, Washington county. Jacob Dickson, Pittsburgh. Dorrey, Pittsburgh. Joseph Donner, Westmoreland. Esep. Douglas.

E.

Joseph Elender, Le Bœuf.

F.

Hugh Fleming, Pittsburgh. John Fulton.

G.

James Gilfoy, Pittsburgh, 3. Robert Giffin, Pittsburgh. John Glen, 2. Robert Galbraith, Esq. David Gilleland, near Pittsburgh Hugh Guilbreath, Henry Gregg, near Redstone.

H.

John F. Halstead, near Buffaloe. Rev. Robt. Huey, Samuel Hull, soldier. Hugh Haffernan, Pittsburgh. William Herdman, Nobiesburgh. John Hillman, Jonathan Haronot. waters of Racoon. William Henderson, Pittsburgh.

I.

Isaac Jenkinson, merchant, 3. Isaac Justus, Hannah Johnson, Moon township. Thomas Jones, Pittsburgh. John Imlay, Yough.

K.

William Kentz, 2. Widow Katz, Samuel Kenady, Racoon. James Kelly.

L.

William Langan, Robert Lowry, near Pittsburgh. Charles Lyle, Peter Lyle, Rev. Robert Laing, Buffaloe.

M.

Rosanna M'Kee, Forks of Yough. William M'Cully, Small's run. Lieut. Charles Martin, Le Bœuf. James or Henry Marley, Henry M'Cullock, Turtle creek. John M'Connell, Thomas Morton, Joseph M'Cormick, James Moor, John Mulhall, James Morrison, Pittsburgh, 2. William Moor, William M'Gill, Pittsburgh. Benjamin Massee, Jenny Milligen, B. M'Dermott, Babtist M'Farland, John Murphy, Samuel Murphy, Esq. Hugh Martin, Esq. Plumb township. David M'Mlaster, John Metzgar, Esq

N.

John Nevins, Thomas Naylor, Perry's ferry. Jacob Nessly.

P.

William Power, Cussewago, 2. Evin Phillips, Ohio county. James Potter, Messrs Philson and Fletcher, Thomas Paul, Thoma Porter, Thomas Patterson, near Col. Cook's.

R.

John Reed, Isaac Robb, Summeral's ferry. Caleb Reeves, Ohio county. Hugh Richardson, Redstone. John Rooney, Redstone. Rev. Samuel Ralston.

S.

William Semple, 4. John Speir, M'Kee's port. James Scott, Racoon. Doctor Samuel Sackett, Fayette. James Sharp, Barnard Stuart, care of Mr. Park. William Scott, near Pittsburgh, 2. Thomas Street, soldier. Henry Shawler, John Skelly, Turtle creek. John Sandoe, Jacob Schnaffer, Westmoreland. James Stoop, Benjamin Suer.

T.

David Thomson, Cross creek, 2; Peter Terril, Abner Terril, Richard Tittrington, Rober Thome, near Cross creek; Tho. Thompson.

V.

John A. Voulk.

W

Thomas Wilson, James Wilson, Westmoreland; John Wpelace, John Welsh, Ias Woods, sen Elizabeth township; John Worley, Alexander Woodburn, Chartiers; Francis White, Washington county; Daniel Wallace, Westmoreland county, William Wray, Elizabeth town; Christian Wireman, Berson town, Ezekiel Wilson.

William Wulthoff & Co.

Are just opening in Mr. Watson's Brick House, next door to Abner and Jesse Barker's, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the season which they will dispose of upon moderate terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE partnership petween JOSEPH SIMON & SIMON GRATZ trading under the firm of SIMON and GRATZ, will expire on the first day of March next. All persons indebted to them are requested to make speedy payment—Those to whom they are indebted are desired to present their accounts for settlement.

JOSEPH SIMON,
SIMON GRATZ.

Lancaster, December 2, 1796.

N. B. The IRONMONGERY STORE as usual will be continued by Joseph Simon who will keep a general assortment of articles in that line, which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

I HAVE

Three breeding Mares

FOR SALE.

THEY *are all young, and in foal by the first horses on the continent; viz. Messenger, Highlander, and Paymaster. One of the Mares is a full blooded High Flyer colt, out of Fair Rachel; the others partake of good blood.*

I have also for sale a Coal Black STALLION, with a handsome blaze, rising 5 years old, 16 hands high. He is a colt of the celebrated Bold Hunter, an imported stud, of the dray, or draft breed. All warranted sound. Enquire of

WILLIAM BLAINE, at MORGANZA, forks of Chartiers, Washington county, Pennsylvania.

January 3, 1797.

N. B. Cash or Produce will be accepted in payment.

William Earl,

REQUESTS all persons who are in his debt to come forward and pay off their respective accounts before the 15th of December next. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against those who neglect this notice. He has lately received a number of BOOKS, amongst which are the works of Willison, Dodd, Dodridge, Pike, Edwards, Boston, Russel, Bunyan and other eminent divines.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1796.

William Christy,

Has just received a fresh supply of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine and the most fashionable seven quarter broad cloths, printed, figured, spotted, striped, plain and grey cassimers, of a superior quality, blue, fancy stript, scarlet, plain and grey coatings, Irish ratteens, kersey green baize, swanskin, half thicks, &c. fine white, yellow, and scarlet flannels, large rose and three point blankets.

Books and Stationary.

Queens Ware and Groceries, a large assortment, which he is now selling at the most reduced prices for cash as well as country produce.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THE *HOUSE that the subscriber now lives in. The terms may be known by applying to*

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1796.

Wm. WOODS, & Co.

HAVE just received at their New Store, at the corner of Diamond alley, and just opposite the Market house, a fresh supply of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which they offer for sale at a very reduced profit for Cash or Country produce.

They acknowledge the great obligations they are under to their friends and customers for the encouragement they have received since their commencing business in this place, and by their attention hope to merit a continuance.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1796.

Came to the premises of the *subscriber, one mile from M'Kee's Port, a Bay Mare, supposed to be about 15 years old, she has some white on her hind feet and in her forehead. Also a horse Colt, by appearance one year old last spring, is of a dark bay colour. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.*

CLARKE RATHBUN.

Versailles Township, Dec. 22, 1796.

To whom it may concern,

WHEREAS *a number of Tracts of Land were sold at Commissioners Sales begun nd held at Greensburgh, for Westmoreland ounty, the second day of August last, for arrearages of Taxes, and whereas there is reason to believe that some of these tracts are not within the bounds of the county aforesaid, and some may be actually improved and persons residing thereon from which the taxes might have been procured: Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that in the first case any person or persons who may have purchased as aforesaid, and who shall produce to the Commissioners in three months from the date hereof a certificate from the deputy surveyor of the district, that such tract or tracts is not within the bounds of the county aforesaid, they shall be relieved from their purchase; and in the second case, the person or persons purchasing shall ascertain whether the land he or they may have purchased be actually improved, and effects thereon sufficient to discharge the taxes, in such case the purchaser shall be relieved from his purchase; nothing herein contained is to be construed to extend to lands north west of the river Ohio, commonly called Depreciation Lands. No application will be attended to after the expiration of the term aforesaid by the Commissioners.—And notice is further given to all persons, or their attorney's legally authorised whose lands may have been sold at the sales aforesaid, to apply for their respective refuse, of the money that may remain in the hands of the Commissioners after discharging the taxes, and costs due thereon, which on their producing a proper chain of title shall be immediately paid them, or the lands, on their paying taxes and costs, restored. Given under the hands of the Commissioners acting for the county aforesaid, at the time of the sales.*

JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
BARTEL LAFFER,
JACOB SMITH.

Greensburgh, December 1, 1796.

Treasury Department, September 28th 1796.

NOTICE,

IS herby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June 1797 to the thirty first day of May 1798. both days inclusive, at the place and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

At Oswego, at Niagara, at Presque'Isle, at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River, at Detroit, at Michilimackinac at Fort Franklin, at Pittsburgh, at Cincinnati, at Fort Hamilton, at Fort St. Clair, at Fort Jefferson, at Grenville, at Pecque Town, and Loramies Store, at Fort Adams, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Defiance, at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami River, to Lake Erie, at Fort Stueben, at Fort Massac, to the south boundary of the United States on the River Mississippi, at Fort Knox, at Occatano.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of Bread or Flour,
One pound two ounces of Beef or fourteen ounces of Pork or Bacon,
Half a gill of Rum Brandy or Whiskey.
One quart & half a pint of Salt, } per. 100 Rations.
Two quarts Vinegar, } per. 100 Rations.
Two pounds of Soap, } per. 100 Rations.
One pound of Candles. } per. 100 Rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance and each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor, is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BLANKS

Apprentices Indentures, Justices Executions &c. for sale at the Printing office Pittsburgh.

TO BE SOLD

AT PRIVATE SALE

On the premises for cash, the [illegible] in March, 1797, the following land, late the property of [illegible] FARLANE, of Washington County State of Pennsylvania, deceased

ONE patent tract of land [illegible] creek, about 3-4 of a mile from the mouth, at Parkeson's Ferry, [illegible] la river) containing 281 acres [illegible] poles, and allowance, with a [illegible] grist and saw-mills, with two pair of stones —one, pair of which, is completely French Burrs four feet four inches, and bolting and sliding screens, two bolting cloths —The husk and running gears [illegible] years old, and in good working order, stone and lime mill-house, two stories high two fire places and garret, 40 by [illegible] feet, on an excellant stream, and in a fertile settlement, and commodiously situated for the Orlean trade, with a convenient square log house for a miller, a handsome brick dwelling house, 36 by 37 feet, two story high, with a convenient cellar and garret, 8 fire places, 4 rooms and an entry on the lower flore, with nine windows in front, twenty four lights each, and ten windows back, eighteen lights each, and two in the garred—An Apple orchard containing 70 or 80 large bearing trees, about 70 acres of said land cleared, and under good fence, thirty of which are first rate bottom—an excellant coal-bank about fifteen rood from the house, with several out houses, the wood land is rich, level and well timbered, with a variety of good springs.

Also will be sold, at the sign of the Bear in Pittsburgh, the 2d Friday in March, the following pattent lots, in the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, over the Allegheny river, viz. Town lots, Numbers 42, 63, 88 and 89—Out lots, number 20, 176, 240 and 241, likewise two patent donation tracts of land containing 200 acres each, on the waters of Shenango and Beaver creeks, number 45 and 51—also one patent tract of land on the main branch of Turtle creek, eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres and allowance, and an excellant mill seat, on a never failing stream.

Any person or persons wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to any of the subscribers, and proposels will be received by them at any time before the days of sale.

Aw. M'FARLANE,
Aw. ROBISON,
HUGH M'FARLANE,
FRANCIS M'FARLANE,
GEORGE WILLIAMS *and*
HUGH M'FARLANE,
attorneys for Wm. DIXON. } *Heirs.*

TO all WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

THIS is to give public Notice, that the incorporated society of United Brethren in America, for propogating the Gospel among the Heathen, are lawfully intituled to, and in possession of two tracts of land in Allegheny county, in the State of Pennsylvania, partly the gift of the Legislature of the said State, to the said society, partly purchased by the same, which is duly located and deeds granted therefor, to wit: One of the said tracts on the east branch of French creek, adjoining the reserved town land. The other of the said tracts on the north-west corner of the State of Pennsylvania, running from Lake Erie along the western boundary line over Conecught Creek 1600 chains, and from the corner of the State eastward, 470 chains.

The Delineations can be found in the offices, and by the regular surveyors in said county.

Now this is to give warning, to each and every adventurer, who by an improvement intends to make a claim to some land in those parts, that they may take especial care, not to settle or improve on any of the said tracts.

IAC. V. VLECK,
Secretary of said Society.

Bethlehem Dec. 1796.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment immediately, and all persons who have any demands against him, are requested to present them for settlement. I flatter myself that this will be attended to, as I am determined not to be trifled with any longer.

JOHN M'KEE.

M'Kee's Port, Dec. 7, 1796.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the corner of Market street, where Subscription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received